

Unit 2: People.

Introduction	People and places: Vocabulary: Business people and places. Grammar: Plurals Reading, listening and writing : Someone's business. (El negocio de una persona.)
Grammar	Vocabulary: The family (2) (video) Possessive adjectives Saxon genitive: 's. (2)
Working life	Personal information. The alphabet. (2) Pronunciation: /D/, /əu/, /ʌ/
Real world	Food and drink: In a café. Food and drink (grammar). Food and drink (vocabulary). Védeo : Mentor: In a restaurant. Photocopy: Ordering and asking. Video : BBC: In a restaurant.

PROFILE.

Name: Nicolas Cage.

Country: USA

Business: movies

Job: actor

Family: two brothers



A BIOGRAPHY: NICOLAS CAGE.

His name is Nicolas Cage. He is from the USA. He is American and was born in 1964. He is in the movie business. He is an actor.

Nicolas' father's name is August and his mother's is Joy. He has got two brothers, Marc and Christopher.

He is tall and slim and he has got short brown hair and green eyes. He is kind and hardworking.

He can paint, but he can't play football. His favourite singer is Elvis Presley and his favourite colour is purple.

El plural

Normalmente se forma el plural en Inglés con una sola 's'.

one book - two books

one car - two cars

➤ EXCEPCIONES

- Si la palabra termina con 'sh', 'ch', 's', 'x', 'z' o con 'o' añadimos 'es'.

Ej. one church - two churches

one tomato - two tomatoes

one bus - two buses

- Si la palabra termina con 'consonante + y', normalmente cambiamos la 'y' por una 'i' y añadimos 'es'.

Ej. one baby - two babies

one party - two parties

- Algunas palabras que terminan en **f** o **fe** cambian la f / fe por **ves**.

Ej.: one knife - two knives

one thief - two thieves

- También existen plurales **irregulares**:

one child - two children

one foot - two feet

one man - two men

one tooth - two teeth

one woman - two women

one mouse - two mice

one person - two people

one penny - two pence

- Hay pocas excepciones que normalmente **no cambian** en el plural:

Fish / Pez (peces) **Deer** / Ciervo(s) **Sheep** / Oveja(s)

Escribe el plural de las siguientes palabras:

1. A stranger - some strangers

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|----------------------|------------------|------|----------------------|
| 1. A train | some | <input type="text"/> | 12. A day | some | <input type="text"/> |
| 2. A fish | some | <input type="text"/> | 13. A deer | some | <input type="text"/> |
| 3. A bus | some | <input type="text"/> | 14. A wife | some | <input type="text"/> |
| 4. A man | some | <input type="text"/> | 15. A dictionary | some | <input type="text"/> |
| 5. A foot | some | <input type="text"/> | 16. A thief | some | <input type="text"/> |
| 6. A potato | some | <input type="text"/> | 17. A tomato | some | <input type="text"/> |
| 7. A journey | some | <input type="text"/> | 18. A wolf | some | <input type="text"/> |
| 8. A child | some | <input type="text"/> | 19. A tooth | some | <input type="text"/> |
| 9. A woman | some | <input type="text"/> | 20. A sheep | some | <input type="text"/> |
| 10. A mouse | some | <input type="text"/> | 21. A roof | some | <input type="text"/> |
| 11. A lady | some | <input type="text"/> | | | |

Adjetivos posesivos

Los adjetivos posesivos en inglés hacen referencia al poseedor y no a la cosa poseída y se usan con más frecuencia en inglés que en español. Preceden normalmente a los sustantivos que indican partes del cuerpo, parentesco, vestimenta y objetos personales, nombres que se usan en español con el artículo determinado:

John is washing his hands / *John se lava las manos (sus manos)*

my, mi(s), mío

- Se utiliza **my** para indicar que algo pertenece o se relaciona con uno mismo.

That's my watch / *Ese es mi reloj*

- En una conversación o en una carta, **my** se usa delante de un nombre o una palabra para indicar afecto. ('*my darling...*')
- Puede utilizarse en frases como 'My God' (*Dios mío*) para indicar sorpresa.

your, tu(s), su(s)

- Se utiliza **your** para indicar que algo pertenece a la persona a la que se está hablando. Equivale al 'tu, su / vuestro, vuestros' español. Fíjate que el tratamiento en inglés no cambia, a diferencia de la distinción en español del tú y el su (de usted).

I like your shoes / *Me gustan tus zapatos*
These are your tickets / *Estas son sus entradas*

his, su (de él)

- Se utiliza **his** para referirnos o indicar la pertenencia de algo a una persona de sexo masculino.

This is his tie / *Ésta es su corbata*

her, su (de ella)

- Se utiliza **her** para referirnos o indicar la pertenencia de algo a una persona de sexo femenino.



She's broken her arm. / *Se ha roto el brazo*

its, su(s) (de una cosa)

- Se utiliza **its** para referirnos o indicar la pertenencia de algo a una cosa, lugar o animal. También puede usarse cuando nos referimos a un bebé.

The bird is in its cage / *El pájaro está en su jaula*

● El posesivo español '**su**' en inglés es distinto dependiendo del género (masculino o femenino)

Se emplea 'Her' como posesivo 'su' (de ella) y 'His' como posesivo 'su' (de él)

Su nombre es Ana → **Her name's Ana**

Su nombre es Juan → **His name's Juan**

Fíjate en la diferencia

Su nombre es Ana. **Ella** es de Perú → **Her name's Ana.**
She's from Peru

Su nombre es Juan. **Él** es de Venezuela → **His name's Juan.**
He's from Venezuela

our, nuestro

- Usamos **our** para referirnos o indicar la pertenencia de algo a un grupo de más de una persona entre las que nos incluimos.

Our house is in the centre of the town / *Nuestra casa está en el centro de la ciudad*

their, su(s) (de ellos)

- Usamos **their** para referirnos o indicar la pertenencia de algo a un grupo de más de una persona entre las que no nos incluimos

What colour is their parrot? / *¿De qué color es su loro?*

Anglo-Saxon Genitive:

Manoli's family.

Mira la foto de la familia de Manoli. Lee el texto.



This is Manoli's family. They are from Valencia, Spain.

Manoli has a husband and his name's Luis. Their house is in Valencia. Luis and Manoli have a son. His name's Rubén and he's 18. Rubén is a student at university. Rubén's university is in Valencia.

Manoli's mother is Emilia. She's 77.

Manoli's father is Felipe. He's 78. Emilia and Felipe are Manoli's parents. They have a house in Valencia.

Recuerda

● La 's posesiva

Manoli's family = *La familia de Manolo*

's se usa normalmente para expresar posesión.

Manoli's mother = *La madre de Manolo*

- **iCuidado!**. No lo confundas con la contracción de 'is'.

His name's Rubén (name is) = *Su nombre es Rubén.*

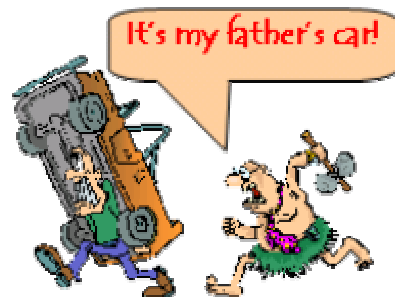
He's 18 (he is 18) = *(Él) Tiene 18 años.*

- Pero:

Rubén's university = *La universidad de Rubén.*



family = familia
husband = marido
son = hijo
student = estudiante
mother = madre
father = padre
parents = padres
have = tienen
has = tiene
house = casa



En inglés, el genitivo (relación de propiedad o posesión) se forma de dos maneras:

1. Mediante la preposición **of**, (de), que se usa normalmente cuando el poseedor no es una persona:

The window of the house (*La ventana de la casa*)

2. Cuando el poseedor es una persona, se emplea una forma particular, que se conoce como genitivo sajón (por su origen). Al nombre del poseedor, se añade un apóstrofo y una s ('s) y figura en la frase delante del nombre de la cosa poseída:

My brother's car. (*El coche de mi hermano*) John's dog. (*El perro de John*)

REGLAS PARA COLOCAR LA 'S DEL GENITIVO SAJÓN

1. Cuando el poseedor es solo uno, el orden de la frase es:

Poseedor + apóstrofo "s" ('s) + la cosa poseída

Paul's bicycle. (*La bicicleta de Pablo*) The women's books. (*Los libros de las mujeres*)

2. Si los poseedores son varios, el apóstrofo se añade al último de ellos:

That is John, Jim and Paul's flat. (*Ese es el piso de John, Jim y Paul*)

¡Cuidado!. Fíjate en la diferencia:

John and Ann's cars. (*Los coches son de ambos*)

John's and Ann's cars. (*Cada uno tiene su propio coche*)

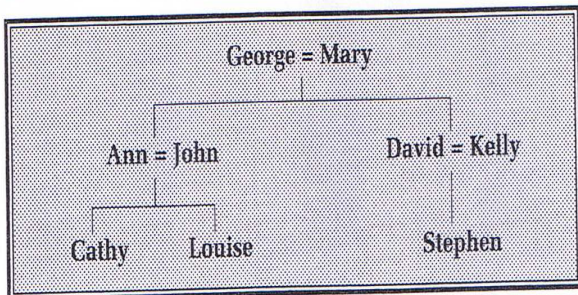
3. Si el poseedor acaba en -s, sólo se añade el apóstrofo ('):

My brothers' clock. (*El reloj de mis hermanos*)

Possessive 's

A family tree

Look at the family tree and complete the sentences.



Example Ann is John's wife.

- Cathy _____ sister.
- Stephen _____ David's _____.
- Ann _____ aunt.
- George _____ husband.
- Mary _____ Cathy's _____.
- David _____ Cathy's _____.
- Cathy and Louise _____ cousins.
- David _____ Ann's _____.

Write 's in the correct place in the sentences,
as in the example.

- Patrick is Jane's brother.
- Is that Michael car?
- It's Tessa birthday on Saturday.
- What's your mother name?
- Where's Philip desk?
- My husband name is Peter.
- Jo is my sister friend.
- Carla house is in the centre of Rome.

Subject pronouns, possessive adjectives or 's

Underline the correct words.

- She / Her* house is 26 Stedman Road.
- I / My* am very happy today.
- He / His* is thirty-seven years old today.
- This is *I / my* dictionary.
- That's *she / her* book.
- They / Their* phone number is 700 7114.
- This is *John / John's* pizza.
- Susan / Susan's* is a very nice woman.
- Mr and Mrs Smith / Mr and Mrs Smith's* car is blue.
- This is *we / our* homework for tonight.
- This is *Pat / Pat's* coffee.
- She / Her* has got *my / me* book.

Possessive 's or is?

Write *P* if 's = Possession. Write *is* if 's = *is*.

Examples

John's car is new. *P*

It's a Mercedes. *is*

- It's cold today. _____
- Jane's a hairdresser. _____
- Jane's husband is thirty-five. _____
- My father's in Canada at the moment. _____
- My father's house is very nice. _____
- My daughter's school is very good. _____
- Peter's a teacher. _____
- Peter's school is in the town centre. _____

Vocabulary

Family vocabulary

8 a Look at the picture and information about the Doyle family.
Use the information to complete the sentences.

- 1 Joe is Brenda's husband .
- 2 Jason is Joe's _____ .
- 3 Brenda is Jason's _____ .
- 4 Joe is Jane's _____ .
- 5 Joe and Brenda are Jane's _____ .
- 6 Colin is Jane's _____ .
- 7 Jason is Sam's _____ .
- 8 Jane is Sam's _____ .

b Answer the questions with two sentences, as in the example.

1 Who is Nora Walker?

She's Brenda and Sam's mother. She's Jane and Jason's grandmother.

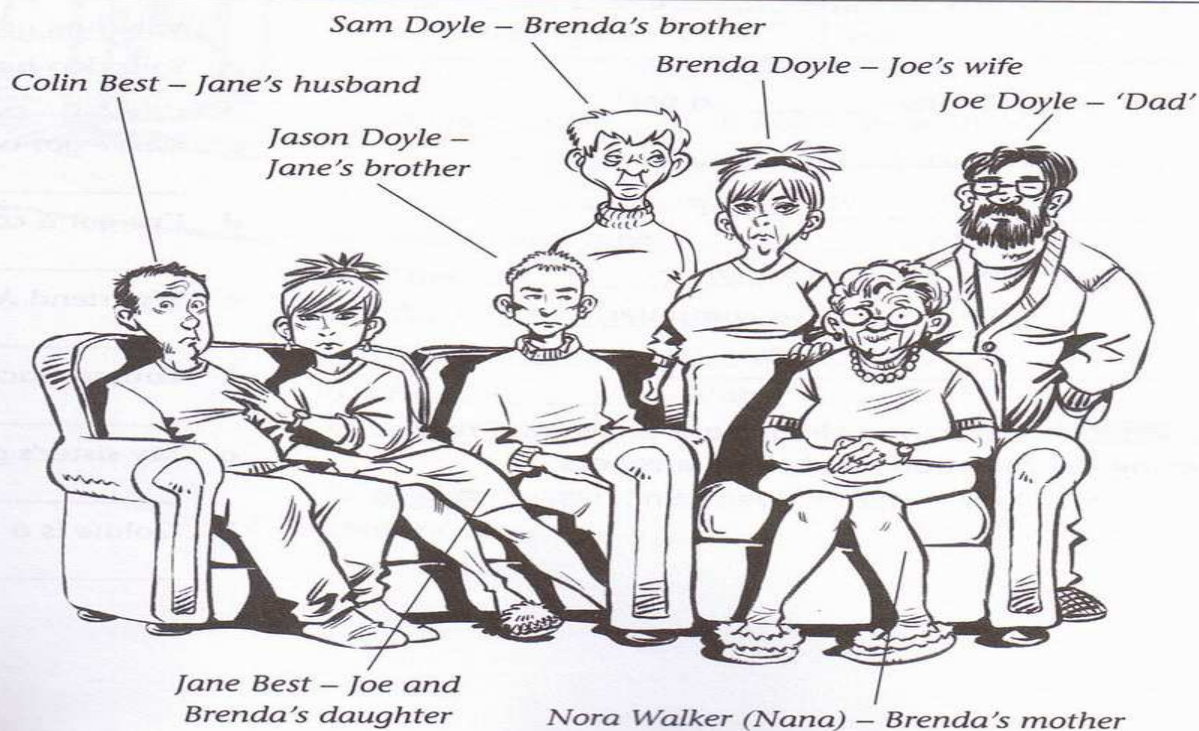
2 Who is Jason?

3 Who is Sam?

4 Who is Brenda?

5 Who is Jane?

6 Who are Jane and Jason?



Cómo ofrecer y pedir algo educadamente

Para interesarse por los deseos de alguien o para ofrecer algo se utiliza la estructura **would like**.

Would	you he / she / it they	like to order ? like this table ? like some tea ?
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Pero se da una importante variación entre cuando, por ejemplo, el camarero (waiter) pregunta al cliente (customer) si ya ha decidido lo que va a pedir (**order**) y cuando le ofrece algo concreto (**this table**) (**some tea**), es decir, entre cuando la fórmula **would like** va seguida de un verbo y cuando va seguida de un sustantivo. Se podría resumir así:

would like + to + infinitivo	Would you like to order?
------------------------------	---------------------------------

would like + nombre	Would you like this table?/ Would you like some tea?
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Todas estas preguntas (**Yes/No questions** o preguntas de respuesta afirmativa o negativa) se pueden contestar muy brevemente: **Yes, please./No, thank you.**

Cuando el camarero ofrece o pregunta por algo concreto antepone a la estructura **would like** el pronombre interrogativo **what**: **What would you like for a starter?**

El cliente puede contestar de diferentes maneras para pedir lo que quiere:

1) Puede limitarse a decir lo que quiere, siempre que remate la frase con **please**:

A table for four, please.

2) Puede utilizar **would like** :

I You He / She / It We They	'd like*	a salad
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* **'d** es la forma contracta de **would**.

3) Puede hacer la petición de un modo más indirecto utilizando la forma interrogativa del verbo auxiliar **can**:

Can	I we	order? have the menu?
Could	I we	have some chocolate mousse? have the table over there?

4) Puede hacer la petición utilizando **will** ('ll):

I You He / She / It We They	'll have	an ice-cream.
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IN A RESTAURANT. (A)

WAITER: Good evening, madam.

JULIA: Thank you.

WAITER: Good evening, sir.

NEIL: Good evening. A table for two, please.

WAITER: Would you like this table?

NEIL: Can we have the table over there?

WAITER: Yes, sir.

NEIL: Can I have the menu, please?

WAITER: Here you are, sir.

NEIL: Thank you.

WAITER: Madam!

JULIA: Thank you.

NEIL: Can we order, please?

WAITER: Yes, sir. What would you like for a starter?

NEIL: What would you like, Julia? Would you like the soup? It's vegetable soup.

JULIA: I'd like a salad, please. A tomato salad.

WAITER: And what would you like for the main course, madam?

JULIA: Can I have steak and chips? No, I'd like fish with vegetables.

NEIL: Mmm... I'd like ...

JULIA: Roast beef?

NEIL: No. I'd like chicken.

WAITER: What would you like to drink?

JULIA: A glass of red wine, please.

NEIL: A glass of mineral water, please.

WAITER: Thank you.

PATRICK: Ah! Waiter, Waiter!

WAITER: Yes, sir?

PATRICK: A table for two, please.

WAITER: Yes.

PATRICK: Neil! Oh! How are you?

NEIL: Hello, Patrick. I'm fine, thank you.

PATRICK: This is my wife, Pamela.

JULIA: How do you do?

PAMELA: How do you do? What's your name?

NEIL: I'm sorry. This is Julia.

PAMELA: Hi, Julia.

NEIL: And I'm ...

PATRICK: Waiter! A table for four, please. The table over there. ... Please! ... Julia and Neil work for Multinational Promotions.

PAMELA: Oh!

PATRICK: Waiter, can I have the menu?

PAMELA: Thank you very much.

WAITER: Would you like to order, sir?

PATRICK: Yes, please. Pamela, what would you like for a starter?

PAMELA: Soup, please.

WAITER: And for your main course, madam?

PAMELA: Can I have fish and a salad, please?

PATRICK: I'd like the salad for the starter and roast beef with vegetables for the main course.

WAITER: Thank you very much.

IN A RESTAURANT. (B)

WAITER: What would you like to drink, sir?

PATRICK: Ah! Julia, would you like some wine?

JULIA: No, thank you.

PATRICK: Pamela?

PAMELA: I'd like a glass of red wine, please.

PATRICK: Red wine? Yes, I'd like some red wine, too. Some Spanish red wine. Neil?

NEIL: No, thank you.

PATRICK: Can I have two glasses of Spanish red wine and a bottle of mineral water?

PETER: There's Pamela Freeman and her husband, Patrick.

PETER'S WIFE: Oh, no!

PETER: Oh, yes!

NEIL: This is a delicious meal.

JULIA: Yes, it's excellent.

PETER'S WIFE: Does Patrick work for Multinational Promotions?

PETER: Yes, he does. Is she American?

PETER'S WIFE: Yes, she is.

PATRICK: What would you like for dessert? Would you like some ice-cream?

PAMELA: Yes, please.

PATRICK: Can I have the menu, please?

PAMELA: I'd like some apple pie with vanilla ice-cream, please.

JULIA: I'd like some apple pie, too.

NEIL: Can I have some chocolate mousse?

PATRICK: I'd like some apple pie, too, please.

WAITER: That's three apple pies, one with vanilla ice-cream, and a chocolate mousse.

PETER: Excuse me. Can we order?

NEIL: Can I have a cup of coffee, please?

PAMELA: I'd like a coffee, too, please.

PATRICK: And can I have the bill, please?

WAITER: There you are, sir.

PATRICK: Thank you very much. This is a very expensive meal.

PAMELA: This is a very good wine.

PATRICK: It's a very expensive wine.

NEIL: A delicious meal. Thank you very much, Patrick.

PAMELA: Patrick!

PATRICK: I'm sorry.

NEIL: This is a very expensive meal.

JULIA: Yes, it's very expensive.

PATRICK: It's excellent! Waiter, where's the toilet?

WAITER: Ah! Go straight ahead and it's on the left.

PATRICK: Thank you. Excuse me. ... Peter! Hello! How are you?

WAITER: Thank you, madam.

In a restaurant 2

Waiter: Good evening sir, madam.

Man: Good evening. Can I have a table for two, please?

Waiter: A table for two. Of course, sir. This way, please. Madam, sir. (Phone rings). Oh, excuse me. (Speaking on the phone) Good evening. A table for six? Yes, sir. We've got a very nice table for six. Yes, sir. Nine o'clock. Mr Jones. Thank you, sir. Goodbye.

Man: Waiter!

Waiter: Yes, sir.

Man: One fish, one steak, two salads.

Waiter: One fish, one steak, two salads. One fish, one st...

Woman: Have you got any German wine?

Waiter: German wine? No, I'm sorry, madam. We haven't got any German wine. We've got some Italian wine.

Woman: Oh, yes. I like Italian wine.

Man: So. A bottle of wine... Italian wine. One fish, one steak, two salads.

Waiter: Excuse me, sir. Have you got a pen?

Man: Yes. Here you are.

Waiter: Thank you, sir. A bottle of Italian wine, one fish, one steak, two salads. Thank you sir, madam.

Man: Waiter!

Waiter: Yes, sir?

Man: You've got my pen.

Waiter: Yes, sir. Oh! Sorry, sir.

In a café

Vocabulary and speaking

- Write the numbers from the picture of the café next to the food and drink on the menu below.
- Listen to the dialogues in a café and complete the prices on the menu.
- You have \$8. Choose what you want to eat and drink from the menu. How much does it cost?

Listening

- Listen to two friends order lunch from the menu. Circle what they order.

Example: (a) coffee b) tea

- a) an apple b) a banana
- a) a cheese and tomato sandwich
b) a chicken and tomato sandwich
- a) tea with lemon b) cola
- a) a cheese sandwich
b) a ham sandwich

Language focus

- Look at the sentences and complete the table with **will** or **can**.

I'll have a coffee, please.

We'll have a small tea with lemon.

Can I have a large coffee?

I	We	I'll ()	have a coffee.
		I	have a tea?

- a) Listen and circle the polite requests.

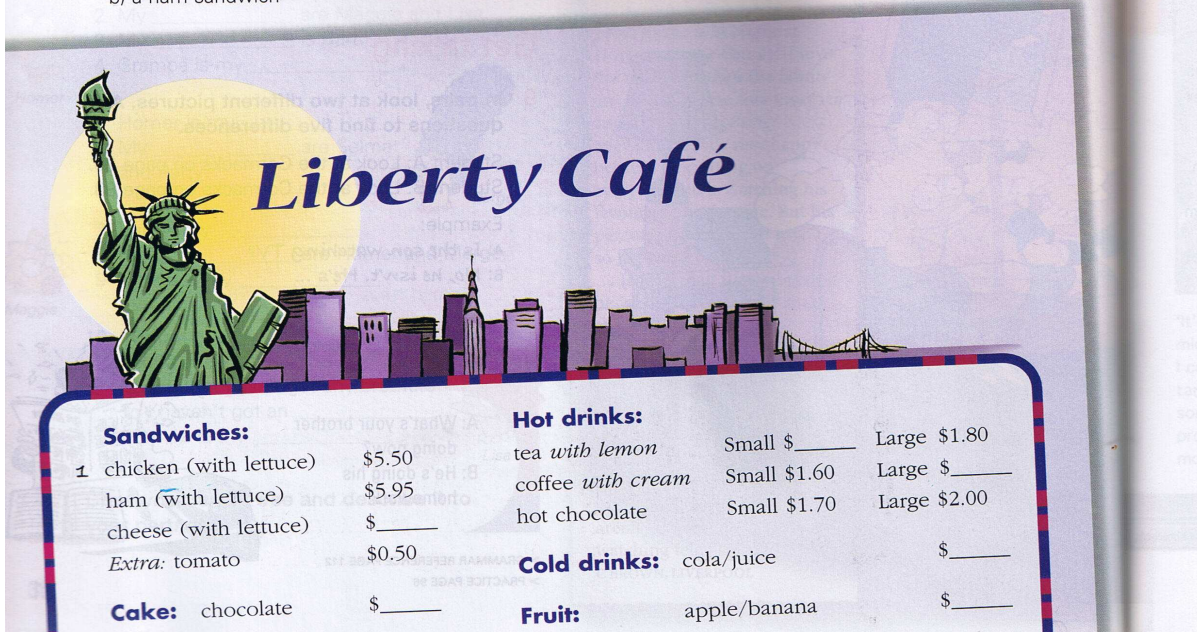
Example:

Can I have a chicken sandwich? (a) b)

1 I'll have a cola. a) b)

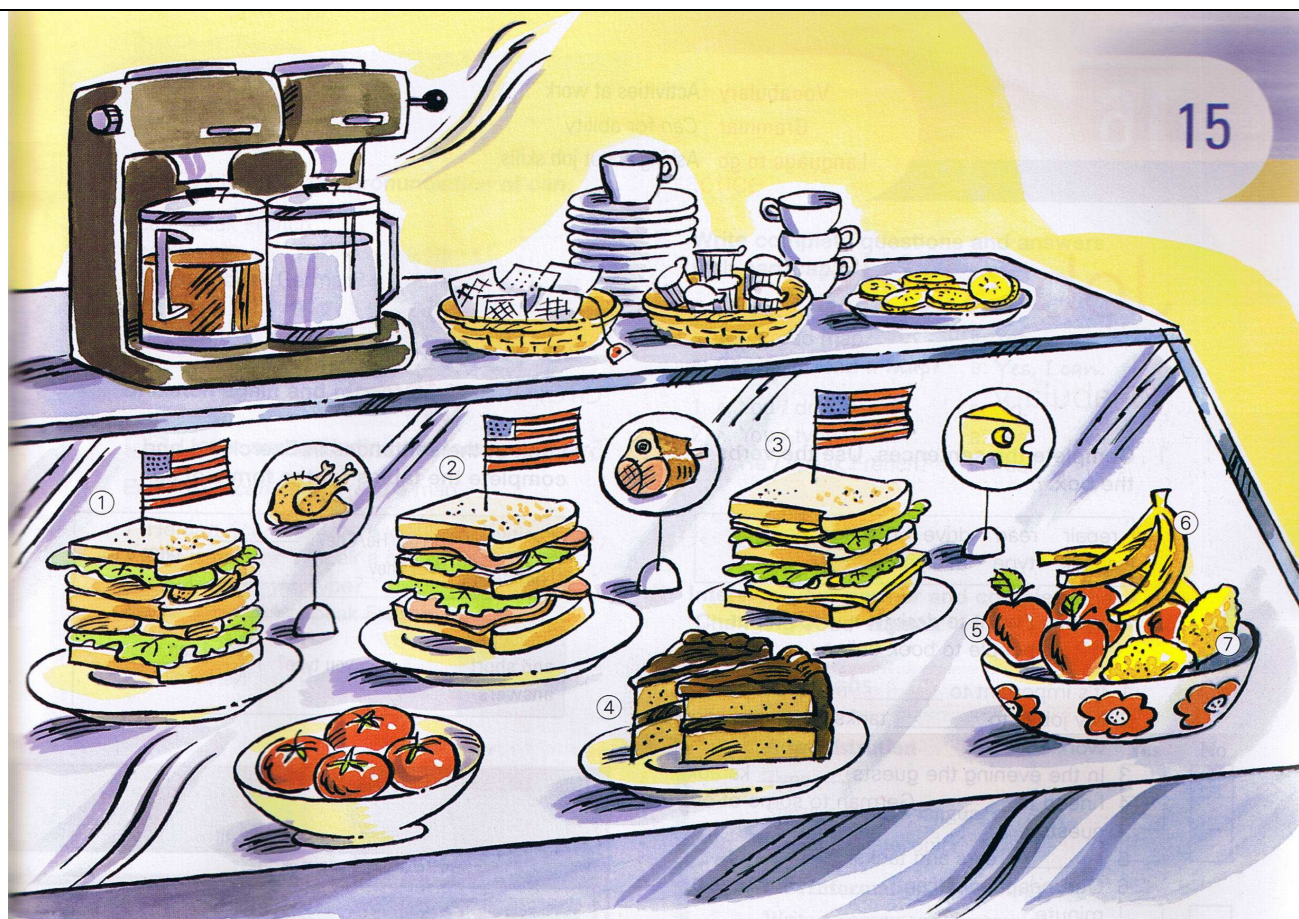
2 We'll have a coffee. a) b)

- b) Listen and repeat the polite requests.



Liberty Café

Sandwiches: 1 chicken (with lettuce) \$5.50 ham (with lettuce) \$5.95 cheese (with lettuce) \$_____ Extra: tomato \$0.50 Cake: chocolate \$_____		Hot drinks: tea <i>with lemon</i> Small \$____ Large \$1.80 coffee <i>with cream</i> Small \$1.60 Large \$_____ hot chocolate Small \$1.70 Large \$2.00 Cold drinks: cola/juice \$_____ Fruit: apple/banana \$_____	
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Practice

- 7 Look at the dialogues and underline the correct form.

Example: Can I / I can help you?

- 1 A: Are you ready to order?
B: Yes, I / I'll have a chicken, lettuce and tomato sandwich.
A: Anything else?
B: Yes, can I have / to have a cola, please?
- 2 A: Can I / you take your order?
B: Yes, can I have / have I a tea?
A: Small or large?
B: Large, please.
A: Is that all?
B: No, I'll have / I want a piece of banana cake, please.
- 3 A: Good morning.
B: Good morning. Can I / I can have a coffee with cream?
A: Yes, here you are.
B: And I / I'll have an apple, please. How much is that?

- 8 In pairs, practise the dialogues from Exercise 7.

Get talking

- 9 Roleplay a situation in a café.

Student A: You are a waiter/waitress in a café. Turn to page 85.

Student B: You are a customer. Turn to page 88. Go to the different cafés to find the food and drink on your card. How much does it cost?

Language to go

- A: Can I take your order?
B: I'll have a large coffee, please.



➤ GRAMMAR REFERENCE PAGE 113
➤ PRACTICE PAGE 97

